

USE OF RELAXIN FOR STIMULATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
ACTIVATED HUMAN T CELLS INTO TH1-LIKE EFFECTORS

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Relaxin (RLX) is shown to be effective in stimulating the development of activated human T cells into Th1-like effectors, for counteracting Th2-dominated disorders and for regulating immune homeostasis during pregnancy. Methods are contemplated of administering RLX or a derivative thereof to a human patient to treat a Th2-dominated disease, such as by enhancing Th1 response of the immunological system, or by inducing endogenous IFN- $\gamma$  production; to inhibit a pathogenic Th2 response by inducing endogenous IFN- $\gamma$  production; and to stimulate development of activated human T cells into Th1-like effectors. In the case of a pregnant female patient, a method is contemplated of administering RLX or a derivative thereof to regulate immune homeostasis.